NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 30, 1883.-TEN PAGES.

Vol. XLIII... No. 13,376.

FOREIGN NEWS.

LEADING TOPICS AT MANY POINTS. THE GREELY RELIEF EXPEDITION—RAVAGES OF THE CHOLERA-THE RIFLE TEAM PRACTISING.

The Proteus and the Yantic, constituting the Greely relief expedition, sailed from St. John's, N. F., yesterday for Disco, Greenland. Many deaths from cholera are occurring daily in Egypt; great alarm is felt in Spain and in other continental countries. leading scores of the American rifle men in their practice yesterday are given. It is rumored that the joint Parliamentary Committee will make a favorable report on the Channel Tunnel project. The substance of Cardinal Jacobini's last note to Prussia is

THE NEW ARCTIC EXPEDITION. DEPARTURE OF THE PROTEUS AND THE YANTIC FOR DISCO AND SMITH SOUND.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] St. John's, N. F., June 29.-The Proteus, Captain Pike, and the Yantic (United States Navy) sail to-day for Disco, Greenland. The weather is fair and the prospect for a speedy passage is promising. Both vessels are loaded with provisions and coal to their fullest capacity, the Proteus carring 600 tons of coal. In both ships the spar decks are tilled-in the Yantic with coal and in the Proteus with lumber to be used for building the store-house and quarters at Life Boat Cove. The vessels will steer well to the eastward to keep clear of the Labrador ice. The non-appearance of the Greenland ice off the coast is commented on unfavorably by sailing-masters as indicating that the north pack has not broken and that Smith Sound is still blocked. The two ships will stay at Disco only a few days.

ALARM ABOUT THE CHOLERA. ALEXANDRIA, June 29 .- It is rumored that there

has been a case of cholera in Cairo, but the truth of the report is doubtful. DAMIETTA, June 29-Noon.-The total number of

deaths here from cholera during the last 24 hours was 107. Three deaths from cholera occurred at Mansurah in the same period.

LONDON, June 30 .- The steamer St. Bernard, from Bombay, with cholera on board, arrived at Havre yesterday and subsequently sailed again. Fifteen cases of cholera and seven deaths were reported at Mansurah on Thursday. It is said that

the Italian Vice-Consul and a European lady are among the dead.

The Eyptian Ministers have voted £5,000 for the use of the Sanitary Commission. All fairs have been prohibited.

A committee of Cairo doctors disputes the exist-

ence of true cholera in Egypt.

A committee of Cairo decorate depth.

Paris, June 29.—The Temps points out that every sountry except England is taking precautions against the miroduction of choiera, and adds that if the disease reaches English ports it will be impossible to prevent its spread to the continent, which will owe the visitation to England.

Madrid, June 29.—Great alarm prevails in Spain over the outbreak of cholera in Egypt. The Sanitary Council has advised that the maximum period of quarantine be imposed upon all vessels arriving at spanish ports from Egypt. The Council has also requested the Ministry to urge the British Government to comply with the advice of the Constantinople Sanitary Conference.

SCORES OF THE AMERICAN RIFLEMEN.

LONDON, June 29 .- The American Rifle Team began practice to-day at the Midland Range at Birmingham. The men have not perfectly recovered yet from the effects of the sea voyage, and consequently their scores are below the average. At 200 yards the best scores were made by Lieutenant Walter Scott, J. M. Pollard and George Joiner, who are credited with 30 each. At 500 yards John Smith, Pollard, Sergeant Dolan and Dr. S. I. Scott made 33 each. At 600 yards Pollard and Dolan made 33 each. The highest possible aggregate at these ranges is 105. At 800 yards Smit; made 32, at 900 yards Dolan made 33, and at 1,000 yards, at which only five shots were fired, Politard made 24.

THE CHANNEL TUNNEL REPORT.

LONDON, June 29 .- The Press Association says there is reason to believe that the Marquis of Landsdowne, chairman of the joint committee of the House of Lords and House of Commons on the Channel Sunnel project, will report favorably upon that scheme, andthat there will also be a minority report adverse to the project.

CARDINAL JACOBINI'S LAST NOTE. Berlin, June 29 .- The chief proposal contained in the last note of Cardinal Jacobini, the Papal Secretary of State, to Prussia is that the Vatican will recognize the duty of informing the Prussian Government of clerical appointments on condition that Prussia declares the exercise of all priestly functions exempt from prosecution and the training of priests free from all restrictions. The note emphasizes the desire of the Vatican to continue the negofiations, notwithstanding Prussia's violation of diplomatic usage by passing the Church bill while negotiations were pending.

BRITISH SHIPPING AND THE SUEZ CANAL. LONDON, June 29 .- Mr. Bourke, Conservative, gave notice in the House of Commons this afternoon that he would move that no arrangement for a secand Suez Canal would be satisfactory unless it provided for a reduction of rates and an adequate representation of Eritish shipping in its administration.

A FORTRESS TO PROTECT BERLIN. BERLIN, June 29 .- The town of Custrin, sitnated at the confluence of the River Wartha with the Oder, and the main point of cover for Berlin against an

hvasion from Russia, is being converted into a drst-class fortress capable of sheltering 50,000 men. NEWS FROM THE DOMINION.

MONTREAL, June 29 .- Mr. Daly, the Immigration Agent, gives the number of immigrants arriving this mouth at over 18,000. An appropriation of \$15,000 has been made by the Dominion Government in partial aid of an immirrant depot similar to that at Castle Garden, New York.

OTTAWA, June 29.—The annual report of the Macine

and Fisheries Department for the year 1882 gives as the total value of the fisheries during the year, \$16,824,092, an increase of \$1,600,000 over the previous QUEBEC, June 29 .- The Quebec Civil Service Commistion has reported in favor of a reduction of \$400 per

annum of the salaries of deputy heads of departments and the dismissal of all extra clerks and thirty or forty LONDON, Out., June 29.-A man, about sixty-five years of age, named Biczelien, a passenger on the Credit Valley Railway from Latayette, Ind., bound for Ger-

many, died suddenly on the train last night near St. Thomas, A draft for \$4,000 and \$150 in cash were found in his pockets. HALIFAX, N. S., June 29 .- The Newfoundland Method-

Int Conference has voted in favor of the "Basis of Union," 26 being for and 3 against it.

FOREIGN NOTES.

PARIS, June 29.—The great statue of the Republic, which will be unwelled on July 14, has been safely removed to its site on the Rue du Cuâteau d'Eau. QUEENSTOWN, June 29.—The Anchor Line steamer City of Rome, which started for New-York yesterday but was detained by a slight hitch in her machinery, again sailed at 4 p. m. yesterday.

BERLIN, June 29 .- A fire broke out this afternoon at x-ia-Chapelle, and was, at the latest advices, raging Sercely. Nine houses and one of the towers of the Town Hall were on fire.

ENSTANTINOPLE. June 29 .- General Wallace, the United States Minister, still insists in his refusal to becognize the validity of the new Turkish tariff, which took effect on March 13. His last note to the Forte on the petroleum storage question has caused a noticeable BERLIN, June 29 .- The Government denies the re-

newed assertion that it intends to establish a colony in Brazes, June 29.—The Emperor William has promised to give 125,000 marks toward founding a hospital on the

island of Norderney if an equal amount is subscribed LOSDON, June 29 .- Mr. Ince, Liberal, has been elected

Member of Parliament for Hastings, in place of Charles HAMBURG, June 29,-The second ballot for a member stag for the First Electoral District of Hamburg was taken to-day. Herr Bebel, the Socialist candi-

date, was elected by a majority of 103 over Herr Rabe, the Fortschritt candidate. LONDON, June 30.-The tribes in revolt near Bagdad

have had a battle with the Turkish troops. Two bundred and fifty men were killed. It is not yet known which side was victorious, BERLIN, June 29 .- It is reported that M. Krazewski, the Polish author who with others was recently arrested,

was connected with a conspiracy aiming at a general rising in Russia and Russian Poland. LONDON, June 29 .- The Standard's Berlin correspondent says that Germany has suggested the mediation of Russia in the difficulty between France and China. PARIS, June 29.—Italy has agreed to the abolition of the capital tions at Tunis.

PAUPER IMMIGRANTS TO BE SENT BACK. COLLECTOR ROBERTSON'S ORDERS TO THE ANCHOR

AND INMAN LINES. "I am an inventor of one of the best patent medicines known, and my wife is an authoress. All I want is capitalists to join me and I will not become a burden," said Adolph C. Germains, who with his wife and three children arrived here on the Monarch Line steamship Egyptian Monarch on Thursday. They are the second family sent here at the expense of the Jewish Ladies' Board of London, and the only goods they ossessed on landing were the patent medicine of the husband, the brains of the wife, and three helpless children. Up to a late hour last night no capitalists had offered any relief to Germains and he will probably have to go back to London and start over again. Other passengers who mistook the reasons for inquiry into the circumstances of Germain's family appeared before Secretary Jackson and represented that they were deatl-When they learned that it was the purpose to send back to Europe such immigrants, they protested and back to Europe such immigrants, they protested and brought forth purses of money and bundles of clothing. Adolph Lewin, eighteen years old and a native of Halle, Germany, is an "assisted" immigrant who will take a return trip on the Red Star steamship Rhynhand at that company's expense, notwithstanding he thinks his sister Bertha, who came to this country three years ago, will support him. His passage was paid by the German Society of London, and the agent of that society in Antwerp gave him a sovereign after he went on board the steamer. Christian Rubin, a native of the cauton of Berne, Switzerland, forty-invergers of age and having relatives somewhere in Kentucky, will allo take a voyage egstward on the French steamship canada upon which he arrived yesterday. He made affidavit that the canton authorities paid his passage and gave him 25 france.

canton authorities paid his passage and gave him 25 francs.

Collector Robertson being furnished by the Commissioners of Emigration with proof of the destitute condition of many of the immigrant passengers who arrived on the Anchor Line steamship Furnessia and the Inman steamship City of Richmond, and of their inability to show that they would not become a burden upon the community, sent word to those companies that the "assisted" paupers must be taken back. The Furnessia will take back to-day Mary Clifford and two illegitimate child. Mary Breanan and an illegitimate child, and Ann Brady and an illegitimate child. The City of Richmond having sailed, the next Ioman steamer will take back Peter Carty, his wife and five children.

Information has reached here that the Anchor Line steamship City of Rome, from Liverpool, has a number of "assisted" immigrants on beard and a careful inspection of her will be made upon arriving here.

THE NUMBER OF IMMIGRANTS AT BOSTON.

THE NUMBER OF IMMIGRANTS AT BOSTON. Boston, June 29 .- The Board of Health reports to the Collector of the Port that within the past six months the port physician has examined 23,530 assisted immirrants. Many of them are too feeble by reason of are or other infirmities for self-support, and must be aided by private and public charities. Most of them are without any baggage and are scantily clothed.

NO REMONSTRANCE FROM THE UNITED STATES. LONDON, June 29 .- In the House of Commons to-day Lord E-imund Fitzmaurice, Under Foreign Secretary, replying to a question by Mr. Cowen, said that the Government had received no remonstrance or representations from the American Government in re-gard to pauper emigrants.

THE IRISH MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

In pursuance of a call issued by Dr. W. B. Wallace, about sventy-five delegates from between thirty-five and forty Branches of the Irish National League of this city met at No. 194 Phird ave. yesterday even ing for the purpose of forming the Municipal Council.

According to the bylaws of the League the president of any Branch is a member of the Council and each Branch as entitled to an extra delegate for 150 members. Dr. Wallace indignantly denied the charges that he was trying to use the League to advance his own private and

THE POLITICAL FIELD.

RANDALL GAINS TWO VOTES. TWO OF THE SOUTH CAROLINA CONGRESSMEN PREFER TO VOIE FOR HIM.

INT TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. COLUMBIA, S. C., June 29.—The Democratic newspapers of this State are waxing wroth over the recent discovery that at least two of the Demcratic Congressmen from South Carolina, Dibble and Tillman, have a decided preference for Raudall for the Speakership of the next House,

Mr. Dibble, who was in this city yesterday, in the course of an interview said: "I expect to support Mr. Randall, and I shall regret if in doing so I place myself in opposition to the wishes of my immediate constitutents or the people of my State, as it intimated I will be doing. I will advocate Mr. Ran-dall because he is the ablest leader in the House, besides being the best trained parliamentarian. He has always been a true friend of the South, and has watched and defended her interests, not from policy, but from patriotism. He is a statesman of broad and liberal views, and not the petty politician that he is sometimes represented to be. Whether or not a majority of my people think I am acting for the best, I am doing what I believe will be for their interest, and I think the future will justify my conduct. Mr. Randall has always opposed with consummate ability any measure that, in his judgment, was insmical to this section, and his services

in our behalf should not be forgotten." Most of the State papers adhere to the old free trade doctrine of South Carolina; hence this hostility to Mr. Randall, who is supposed to be the hosfility to Mr. Randall, who is supposed to be the leaser of the Protectionist Democrats, and they therefore hope to see him defeated by some one who holds views on the tariff more in sympathy with their own notions. Strennous efforts are consequently being made to hold the South Carolina delegation solid against Randall, and some of the editors even go so far as to threaten any of the South Carolina members who may differ with them in this matter.

JOHN KELLY CRITICISES MR. TILDEN. MR. TILDEN TOO TIMID IN 1876 AND TREACHEROUS TO HANCOCK IN 1880.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., June 29.-In a speech at a banquet last night, John Kelly sharply criticised Mr. Titles for not courageously calling on the people to sustain him in assuming the Presidency of the United

sustain him in assuming the Presidency of the United States in 1876. He said:

The great mistake of Mr. Tilden was in not making his views known to the members of Cougress so that the fraud could be prevented, but our friend, Mr. Tilden, was unwilling to give an opiolon. He ought to have known that a conspiracy was being formed and after his election he should have said to Congress, "Thave been elected, as unmistakable evidence shows, and if you do not place me in my position I shall appeal to the people." some say this would have been very wrong and would have caused a revolution, but I do not timk so. The waoie affair was a game of braz. But the wrong still remains, and the dark spot on the history of our country can never be obliteraced. I have found here an impression that I opposed Hancock in 1880, and this, gentlemen, is the first time I have referred to that subject. Why, work micrest would we have to defeat Hancock i We did as much as we could to nomina a him, and probably no people worked harder that those of Tammany Hall for his election. He was defeated by Mr. Tilden and his friends, and I will tell you wip. Mr. Tilden was dissatisfied with the result of the convention. He wanted the nomination himself, and wrote that letter—that letter which some people say is a great letter—for that purpose. That "great" letter was given to the press before it was brought before the convention. The country didn't believe in him after 1876. They believed in his abind to avenue himself, and the figures show that the vote fell off where the Tilden element predominate, while increasing 10 per cent where the Tammany milience prevailed. This, with the 15,000 or 20,000 mer whom the Republicans brought infrom New-England, defeated General Hancock.

CONGRESSIONAL REAPPORTIONMENT. HARRISBURG, Penn., June 29 .- The Colborn Republican Congressional Apportionment bill was de-leated in the House to-day by a party vote. The Demo-eratic bill passed a second reading.

THE NEW-HAMPSHIRE SENATORSHIP. CONCORD, N. H., June 29 .- A ballot was

taken this morning for United States Senator, but no quorum being present, only twenty-three votes were

MR. DAYTON AND THE RE-ENROLMENT Isaac Dayton, a member of the Republican Central Committee, recently addressed a letter to sev-

eral members of the Committee of Eighteen, which reported the plans for reorganizing the party, asking the following questions: "Did the Committee of Eighteen leave open the question as to the dates of enrolment Did the Committee of Eighteen finally deem it best to leave it to the Central Committee and let them decide whether it should be in September or November 1

To a TRIBUNE reporter Mr. Dayton said yesterday I wished to find out what the Committee of Eightee setually did decide in regard to the plans of reorganiza-On the face of it the plan was made with the purpose of having the re-enrolment in time to affect the elections of this year. An attempt has been made to deceive the public and I wanted to find out who was re-sponsible.

sponsible."
"What were the results of your inquiries?"
"I received answers from only three or four members of the committee. Ar. Reid writes me that the question was left open by the committee, but he does not say that it was left to the Central Committee to decide. Elliott it was left to the Central Committee to decide. Elliott
F. Shepard answers 'yea' to both questions. General
Aspinwali declines to answer. He says that the work
was undertaken and carried out in good faith and that
while it may not be perfect it represented a pure and
earnest purpose. Professor Dwight, John J. O'Brien,
and some others make no reply."

"What is to be the result of your inquiries!"

"I intend to write a letter embodying the answers for
publication. I suppose I am wasting my time, however."

RAILROAD NEWS.

THE GRAND TRUNK'S NEW CONTRACT.

An officer of the Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific Railway resterday said that the reports of a new traffic contract between his company and the Grand Trunk of Canada and the Baltimore and Onlo were true. It was based upon the old contract with the Great Western of Canada, mentioned in The TRIBUNE yesterday. That contract, he stated, was never put into practical operation, the Great Western heretofore giving most of its business to the Michigan Central. The new contract is dualies to the Michigan Central. The new contract strengthened the relations between the Wabash and the Grand Trunk and transferred the through business of the Great Western from the Michigan Central to the new line to Chicago. It is said that the Auburn Junction route is sixteen miles shorter between Detroit and Chicago than the route of the Michigan Central road.

A NARROW-GAUGE SCHEME.

CHICAGO, June 29 .- A dispatch to The Times rom Indianapolis says: " A stapendous railroad scheme has been developed here. A number of persons from various States throughout the West met here in secret convention for the organization of waat they call the 'People's Railroad Company of America,' whose purpose it is to build two lines of double-track narrow-gauge railroad from New-York to San Francisco and from Chicago road from New-York to San Francisco and from Chicago to New-Orleans. Three hundred million dollars in stock is to be subscribed in shares of \$5 cach, so that every poor man in the country can be stockholder in the company. Earl Kennedy, of this city is at the head of the scheme. He has had men travelling throughout the country solething subscriptions and they have obtained over 1 00,000 in this State sione."

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 29.-A secret meeting was held at Plymouth Hall last night in the interest of " The People Railroad Company," which is to have two double track narrow gauge roads traversing the country " from ocean to ocean and from gult to gulf." Last night a committee on articles of association submitted a report and articles were adopted. They provide for over 11,000 miles of narrow gauge road with a capital stock of \$360,000,000. A gauge road with a capital stock of \$300,000,000. A National syndicate, with headquarters in this city, has been arranged. The syndicate will be composed of 250 stockbolders. Up to this time there are eighty-lines subscribers to the stock, representing \$112,000. As soon as \$10,000,000 has been subscribed by the people a California capitalia, stands ready to subscribe the halance, or such a proportion of it as may be required to build the road.

CHICAGO, June 29 .- Some time ago the president of the Chicago and Alton Railroad and the president of the Jacksonville branch, now operated under a lease, sent to their respective stockholders a request to vote on the proposition for the actual merging personal ends. M. D. Gallagher, Joseph Ryan, John Donohue, Patrick Lamb and stephen Richardson were appointed a committee to look into the credentials of the delegates. While the committee was out M. I. Williere, state Representative of Pennsylvania, made a brief saldress in which he stated that in Philadelphia a council had been organized having a membership of forty-six Branches representing over 6,000 men.

> VALUE OF THE NEW-JERSEY LINES. TRENTON, N. J., June 29.-The annual rencrease in the value of railroad property in this Sta

port of the Commissioner of Railroad Taxation shows an since the last report of \$3,000,000. The total value of the railroad property in the State is placed at \$200,000,000. Of this amount \$20,000,000 pays a municipal tax at the rate of one per cent. There is a tax of one-nall of one per cent collected on the cost of construction and equipment, the proceeds of which go into the State Treasury.

THE TREATMENT OF THE INSANE.

NEWPORT, R. I., June 29 .- At the session of the Association of Medical Superintendents of Insane Institutions here to-day, Dr. Draper, of Vermont, read a paper on "The Responsibility of the Insane Outside of Asylm a " and Dr. J. B. Andrews, of New-York, read a paper describing a case of murder when a plea of tenporary insanity was made. Dr. Godding, of Washington. read a paper on " The Rights of the Insane in Hospitais, and urged an honest, candid treatment, and the separation of epileptics from other insane persons. Dr. Hurd, of Michigan, read a paper on "Minor Treatment of the lusane," and novocated less restraint in certain cases, as restraint sometimes, by causing irration, retarded recov-

Fapers were discussed by Dra Everts, of Ohio; Shew, of Connecticut; Macdonaid and Frankin, of New-York, and President Gray. Professor acquert, of Vienna, was elected as accuracy memoer. Tae conven-

THE PRICE OF COAL IN JULY.

PHILADELPHIA, June 29 .- Committees of the Lehigh and scanyikili Coal Exchanges met to-day and agreed to make no change in the line and city and harbon prices of coal during July. The Philadelphia and Reading coul and Iron Company this afternoon assued its July circular of prices for the Eastern trade. They embody an advance of 15 cents a ton for white-ash egg and 25 cents for stove and chestnut. The new prices for white cents for stove and chestnut. The new prices for white-ash coal delivered on board vessels at Port Richmond for adjuncent beyond the Deliware Capes with be \$4.50 for lump and scamboat, \$4.25 for stove, \$4 for enestant, \$3.90 for egg, \$3.75 for broken and \$2.05 for pea. The prices at Elizabetiaport, N. J., will be \$4.85 for imap and steamboat, \$4.60 for stove, \$4.35 for enestant, \$4.25 for egg, \$4.10 for broken and \$5 for pea.

TWO BODIES PICKED UP AT SEA.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., June 29 .- The schooner Midnigat, at St. Pierre, reports that on June 20, in lati-tude 45:56, longitude 58, sac picked up a dory containing the dead bodies of two men. Both were black oiled clothes and rusber boots. One had a smooth face, while siother and rubber noots. One had a smooth race, while the race of the other was covered by a beard of about two weeks' growth. The dory, which was an old one, had "Six" marked on the port bow and a black dot on the starboard now, and had two trawl tups aboard. The bodies were buried at sea.

A FATAL KAILROAD ACCIDENT.

BARABOO, Wis., June 29,-As a freight train on the Northwestern Railroad, drawn by two engines was crossing the iron bridge near Norwalk yesterday, nestructure gave way, letting down both engines with three cars on top of them. Albert Gething, the fireman of the first engine, was scaled to death, and w. H. Hollenoeck, the engineer, was acaded slightly. The engineer and fireman of the second engine escaped serious injuries by jumping into the water. The brings, which was a strong one, was undermined by the floous.

KILLED WHILE DEFENDING HIS WIFE.

ATLANTA, Ga., July 29 .- A dispatch to The Constitution says: "In Butts County, to-day, John Kelly and his wife were at work in a field for a Mr. Sleigle. Mrs. Kelly went to the house to prepare dinner, and shortly after Kelly, hearing screams, rushed to the house and found sleigle assaulting his wife. The latter reacaed for a shotgun and killed Kelly, blowing his areal to pieces."

ACCUSED OF STEALING BONDS.

BALTIMORE, June 29 .- Rufus Miner, arrested n New-York on the charge of having in September last, stolen \$12,000 in bords from Wilson Colston & Co., bankers of this city, reached Baltimore to-night. To-morro whe will be delivered to the shoriff to await trial.

HOT SEARCH FOR A CRIMINAL.

CLEWS TO MISS STOCUM'S ASSAILANT. AN ASSAULT OF A SIMILAR CHARACTER PROBABLY BY THE SAME MAN.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.1 PURDY'S STATION, N. Y., June 29.-Rumors of black negroes and yellow negroes, caught and uncaught, have floated about here all day and have kept the people of the whole region at the same pitch of excitement as that of the last few days. But the black assailant of Miss Stocum is still at large. The number of Miss Stocum's watch was 27,235. Newscame early in the morning that the negro captured at Cornwall-on-the-Hudson was "decidedly the wrong [coon," as it was known that he was in the place all Tuesday when the assault on Miss Stocum took place. In the morning David Beebe and one Smith, a young man of the village, started for the hilly district near Katonah where several black families live. A negro from there had given information which led to the belief that Miss Stocum's assarlant was hiding in the region. After visiting a number of cabins the searchers found their quest a fruitless one and returned to this place.

A dispatch was received at White Plains early in the afternoon from Bridgeport, Conn., stating that the negro captured there was still in custody, and asking for a full description of the man who had committed the assault. A little later a message came to friends of the Stocums at Golden's Bridge from George Stocum. He was then at Danbury. He said that he had a clew which would probably lead to the capture of the black scoundrel at last. This evening a correspondent of THE TRIBUNE via ited the Stocum place in North salem and found that George had just returned from his two days' search for his sister's assailant. He told the story of his finding the clew as follows:

"Yesterday morning I went to Ridgefield and Danbury with Deputy Sheriff Erastus Finch, of this town, and found that the negro who offered to sell a watch in the latter place was not the one we wanted. Then we heard that a similar assault to the one on my sister had taken place at Reading, Cont., on the Thursday preceding. We went to Reading at .. I found that a negro, closely resembling the scoundrel we wanted, had visited the house of an aged couple named Turtinton, who live in Reading, about eight miles southeast of Danbury, on Thursday. He entered the house after making sure that Mr. Turtinton was not He took off his shoes and crept into the inner room. There he found old Mrs. Turtinton alone. He seized her violently, and after taiking to her much as the assailant here did to my sister, drew a revolver and threatened to shoot his aged victim if she made an outery. A struggle ensued, and the black villian was forled in his dastardly attempt. He then found a Bible and bringing it to Mrs. Turtinton made her swear upon t that she would not tell of the affair. He also made her promise that she would not move from her chair for an hour, threatening to return and shoot her if she did. Then this miscreant went away, but came back three times within the hour to see if the old lady kept her promise to him. Finally he took to the woods and disappeared.

"The man's language was remarkably like that of my sister's assailant, even to the excess of pro-fanity in which he included. His whole method, as you must see, was exactly the same. Well, that is the beginning of the clew. We found out the name of this Reading villain, and found that he had been implicated in many crimes in that vicinity, where he has been known as a vicious character for eight years. We could hear nothing of the man's movements on Friday or Saturday following his attempted assault on Mrs. Turtinton, but on Sunday norning a house near Ridgebury Mountain, about five miles in this direction from Reading, was entered and provisions were stolen. On Monday morning a negro closely resembling the Reading one and our man came up to a tarm-house door a quarter of a mile truther in this direction, and was irightened away by the farmer's daughter coming to the door to call her inher. On Monday night, the night be-fore the assault on my sister, John Janes's cellar This place is about three miles neared was entered. This place is about three miles heaver here. Provisions were taken from there also. Janes's place is only three miles from the place where my sister was attacked. Now we know that the Reading negro had relatives living on Ira Wheeler's place, had way between here and Janes's. The relatives left Wheeler's place only a few days The relatives left wheelers pince only a lew in before the unfortunate Tuesday, so we think it there can be no doubt that the Reading villian the North Salem villian. We will catch the Reing negre just as sure as he's a living man. The we will see."

THE HANGING OF THREE MURDERERS.

LAST MOMENTS OF MARTIN JOSEPH, WILLIAM R.

FINCH AND TUALISKA. St. Louis, Mo., June 29 .- A dispatch to The Post Disputch from Fort Smith, Ark., says: "Three murderers-Martin Joseph, colored, William H. Finch, white, and a Creek Indian named Tualiska were hanged here to-day. In response to the question whether they had anything to say, Finen said; 'I cannot find words to explain the feelings that overpower me as I stare at the dreaded fate that awaits me. I am perfectly reconciled to my God and it is nothing more than right and just that I should make things right with my fellow men. just that I should make things right with my fellow men. I killed two men that I might escape, rather than suffer the terture of the commanding officer.' He then asked to see a photograph of his sister, on which he imprinted a kiss, saying it was all he had to leare her. After hanging twenty minutes the bodies were cut down and placed in coffins. Finalista killed Emanuel C. Cochran, who was on his way to Texas, by shooting dim from behind in July, 1881. Finch shot and killed Bart Johnson and Washington Grimky, colored selders, in July, 1882. Finch was a descrier from the army and had been captured, but made his escape by killing two nech. Joseph killed Bud Stephens and his wife in April last."

HANGED FOR A FELONIOUS ASSAULT.

WILMINGTON, Del., June 29 .- George Lake, colored, was nanged in the presence of about thirty ersons at Cambridge, Ind., this morning for commi ting a felonious assault upon Mrs. Stewart C. Simmons breakfast this morning.

THE TEWKSBURY INVESTIGATION.

MARSH EXAMINED BY GOVERNOR BUTLER. Boston, June 29 .- In the Tewksbury hearng to-day, ex-Superintendent Thomas J. Maran, sr., com pieted his testimony. He said that his son kept chickens but he had had no knowledge that grain bought by the State was for them. He never pald a private debt with the funds of the Commonwealth, and never heard of Dr. Lathrop striking or kicking any patient. During Marsh's examination, Governor Butler said the witness had no right to get his living expenses out of the institution and the witness retorted that he would not have ac and the witness retorted that he would not have accepted the position had be known that such was the case, as he could not have lived upon his salary.

Governor Butler then asked if the witness paid for the expenses of the defence in this investigation, and Marsh firmly declined to answer, though the Governor instated that he would be compelled to, claiming that if he, the Governor, could show that as organized body of men stood bearing the defence, it would show what terrorism is brought to hear upon the witnesses for the prosecution. Marsh's objection to answering the question was sustained by the committee.

All order was adopted in the Senate this afternoon that the Tewssbury Investigating Committee sit during

THE MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE. Boston, June 29 .- The joint legislative com

nittee on prorogation waited upon Governor Butle to-day to inform him that the Legislature had trans acted all public business and to ask hun to prorogue it to August 27 to hear the report on the Tewksbury investi-gation. The committee was cordially received and was informed that the Governor would signify his pleasure to the Legislature by message next Monday afternoon. The Governor said to the committee that he could not see what there was for the Legislature to do. The see what there was for the Legislature to do. The marshes had been relieved, and wancover else was to be done could not be done by legislation. He asked for time to consider the matter, and promised to send his reply in writing. Every member of the committee is convinced that bis mind is made up to deay the request. He further loformed the committee that the Legislature could not adjourn without a permission, and had no power to reassemble in August or at any other time without his consent, and he stated very plainly that if I does so reassamble it will be in spate of whatever resistance he can offer. One of the committee asked him if he would use force to disperse the Legislature in case it

MR. BUSH AND MR GARRARD AT ODDS. THE LIE GIVEN IN THE COURT HOUSE-TWO DIF-FERING ACCOUNTS.

J. Adriance Bush, a well-known lawyer, of No 95 Liberty-st., a member of the Union League Club and a Bridge Trustee, feli into a short and sharp altereation in the Court House yesterday with William R. Garrard, formerly a lawver in Kentucky, who has been practising law in this city for the last ten years. Mr. Garrard, in sterling English, called Mr. Bush a 'liar," and the latter turned upon his heel in scorn. The gentlemon are each about six feet tall, erect in carriage, finely formed and full of energy. Mr. Bush is about thirty-five years old, while Mr. Garrard is over fifty; possibly nearer sixty, for his hair and mustache are white. The two lawyers appeared before Judge Freedman, Mr. Garrard for the plaintiff and Mr. Bush for the defendant, in regard to a judgment which had been obtained against Mr. Bush's client. Mr. Bush had offered to settle for a sum less than the judgment, and the offer had been accepted. So far no two lawyers agree, but from that So far he two lawyers agree, but from that point they differ. Mr. Bush said at the Union League Club last evening: "A few days ago Mr. Garrard accepted my offer of settlement, and agreed to meet me, receive the money and give me a satisfaction-piece to-day. He told me, further, that we could settle the case without the necessity of my client being present. I found, however, on meeting him that he had no satisfaction-piece signed by his client, but offered to sign one himself. This would not be sufficient in case of a sum less than the judgment. I was not satisfied, of course, and then Mr. Garrard asked for my client's default, because he was not present. I was astonished at this, in view of what Mr. Garrard had said, and so, in arguing the case before Judge Freedman, I so, in arguing the case before Judge Freedman, I accused Mr. Garrard of 'sharp practice.' The default was granted for technical reasons. I passed into the clerk's room afterward, and in coming out and reaching the head of the stairs, some ten minutes later, I encountered Mr. Garrard. He was harmagung two or three man about the case and

and reaching the head of the stairs, some tenminutes later, I encountered Mr. (sarrard. He was
haranguing two or three men about the case and
turned to me, saying: 'Do you accuse me
of sharp practice?' I replied: 'I do,' whereupon he said excitedly: 'Theu, sir, you
are a har!' I told him I wished to have
nothing to say to him, and went down the stairs.
I believe that he was trying to pull off his gloves,
but as he was so much older than myself, I thought
that the best thing for me to do was to pay no
further attention to him.'

Mr. Garrard was very indignant when informed
of Mr. Bush's version of the matter, and said: "If
Mr. Bush states that I told him that his client need
not be present, he lies. I said nothing about it.
If he says that Judge Freedman granted
his client's default on mere tech-ical grounds, he
hes; it was done as a matter of pure law. If Judge
Freedman had not granted the default, I should
have lost the proceedings. As for the rest, when
Mr. Bush under my breath: 'If it is a falsehood, you
abuse your privilege as a counsel to say what you
would not dark say elsewhere!' After the proceedabuse your privilege as a counsel to say what you would not dare say elsewhere? After the proceedings we went out together, and as we reached the hall. I said: Bush, your statement of sharp practice is a lie, and you lie.' To which he answered that he would see my your statement of sharp practice is a lie, and you lie.' To which he answered that he would see my client. I replien: 'I think you're just that kind of a lawyer, to go and see my client.' He said he wisbed to have nothing to say to me, and we separated. I went back, got the default and went to my client's office and there found Mr. Bush making him an offer of settlement—a proceeding unknown. I had supposed, among lawyers who professed to be gentlemen. My client declined Mr. Bush's offer, referring him to me. The case will come up to-morfow at 10:30 a. m. I had on no gloves at the time. I spoke to Mr. Bush in the hall, and as for any interval having occurred after we went out, before I called his statement of sharp practice a talschood, that's a lie. If Mr. Bush says that I was haranguing men about the case in the hall, he lies. I spoke only to Mr. Kissam, and on an entirely different matter. I think it a poor kind of escape for Mr. Bush to refer to the difference in our ages. I ask no favors of him whatever, and am perages. I ask no favors of him whatever, and am perfectly able to take care of myself."

At a late hour it was stated on good authority that no challenge had passed between the lawyers, Further developments are awaited with interest.

THE MISSISSIPPI RAPIDLY FALLING.

St. Louis June 29 .- The river fell eight inches to-day and to night the Government gauge marks 33 teet 3 inches. Nearly all the sidewarks on the river front of this city are again visible, and the water has receded so far that business is resumed in most of Beck continues : sumed at various parts which have been submerged in the northern part of the city, and things are beginning to assumed a more cheerful aspect. The water of the bottom lands north of East St. Louis is not falling as rapidly as that in the river on account of the outlet being comparatively small. Much of the overflowed country will be above the water again in a few days.

A FRESHET IN THE DELAWARE.

TRENTON, N. J., June 29 .- The Delaware River is higher to-day than it has been for many years. Information from points up the river shows that the heavy rains have swollen the streams which empty into the Delaware to an extent that exceeds anything known during the past twenty-four years. The river is still rising.

URGED TO COMMIT MULDER BY HIS

DANVILLE, Va., June 29 .- A few days ago a quarrel arose between the Grant and Manning families, residents of the northern part of Pittsylvania County, about some fowls which J. W. Manning was accounty, another some towns which v. W. Maining was ac-cused of killing. It is stated that George T. Grant was thereupon inged by his mother to kill Maning, and that he crept upon him while he was at work in a field, shot him five times and atterward beat him with his fist and stamped upon him, saying; "Now, — you, die." Manning died the following day. Grant escaped

A COUNTY TREASURER'S ACCOUNTS.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., June 29 .- An exam ination of the accounts of ex-County Treasurer John T. Griffiths to-day revealed the fact that there was a short age of \$7,000. It is believed that the treasurer is in necent and suspicion points toward one of his cierks.

THE PEIROLEUM FIELD.

TITUSVILLE, Penn., June 29 .- The June report, which will be published in The Herald to-morrow, will show that the daily production of the petroleum region is smaller than in any June for the last six years. The most significant fact set forth is that the production of the Cooper District and the Balltown Pool, from which so much was expected by the oil trade, is rapidly declin-

HIGH LICENSE IN CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, June 29 .- The City Council last night passed an ordinance making the manicipal vear end the first Monday in April. This makes valid the liquor ordinance, which practically prevents the State high-license law from going into effect until that date.

FORGING HIS FATHER'S SIGNATURB. ASBURY PARK, N. J., June 29 .- Joseph H.

Conine was arrested here last night charged with forging the name of his father to a note. He confessed his guilt and was held for examination, ILLNESS OF ARCHBISHOP PURCELL.

Father J. F. Callahan, at St. Martin's Convent, tele graphs the agent here of the Associated Press that Archibianop Purceit is seriously ill. TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, June 29 .- At 9:50 p. m.

A COLORED MURDERER HANGED.

DARIEN, Ga., June 29.—Foney James, the colored rice-field hand who shot Prince Anderson, a fellow workman, in a drunken quarrel last August, was hanged to-day at 11 o'clock.

o'clock.

THE ROYALTY ON BARBED WIRE.

CHICAGO, June 29.—It is given out, as the result of the conference of the manufacturers of barbed wire with the Washburn and Moen Company, that the royalty will be reduced one-half, which proposition will be accepted.

the washoff a and stode company, that the total wash we reduced one-half, which proposition will be accepted.

THE MOLINE MALLER BLE IRON WORKS.

ROCK (BLAND, Ill., June 29.—The Moline Malleable Iron Works corporation has executed a trust deed for 570,000 on its really and a chattel mortgage on all its other effects for Solo,000 to protect George R. nill, S. Wheelock, A. L. Carson and the Keator Lumber Company, the trustee being C. F. Hemenway, cash ler of the Moline Sational Bank.

THE LAST STATE APPOINTMENT.

ALBANY, June 29.—The case of Police Captain Hagadorn against Alderman Fany for alleged assault came to an end to-day. On the tostimony of Hagadorn inness it appeared that he was the assaulant, and Mr. Faby was honorably discharged. The dismissal of the complaint was approved by Maithew Hale, Hagadorn's counsel, who declined to proceed with the case after Hagadorn had proved himsoft the siggressor. Faby has brought aut for assault and malicious prosecution against Hagadorn.

reassembled, and he replied evasively, but in language | SENATOR BECK on THE TARIFF indicating such a purpose.

AN ISSUE TO BE FOUGHT OVER AGAIN A REJOINDER TO SENATORS SHERMAN AND MORKILL -THE TARIFF QUESTION IN THE SPEAKERSHIP AND PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGNS.

[FROM A REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.] WASHINGTON, June 29 .- A day or two after the publication in The Tribune, some weeks ago, of Senator Morrill's review of the new tariff law, and of some criticisms thereon by Senator Sherman, the attention of Senator Beck was called to the matter. He showed much feeling in regard to some allusions to himself and to the course of the Free-Trade Democrats when the bill was in the Senate, and declared that he would soon reply. During the last week or two he has been in Washington and has spent much time in preparing a statement, in conversational form, in which he not only replies to the strictures of Senators Morrill and Sherman, but discusses with great vigor the new tariff law and the bearing of the tariff question upon the Speakership and the Presidential contest of next year. It is understood that Mr. Beck submitted his statement to several other Democratic Senators before he decided to give it to the public and that they fully indorsed it. Senator Beck gives his opinion of the new law in plain terms as follows:

Senator Beck gives his opinion of the new law in plain terms as follows:

It is absurd to suppose that the Democratic party will either organize the House of Representatives or make the Presidential canvass on the idea that the tariff law passed last winter shall remain undisturbed, or that it is either wise, just or honest. Waiving all questions as to the Triff Commission and the conduct of its members, it is only necessary to say that the bill it submitted was a burlesque on legislation and even on the reportaccompanying it. Careful examination by committees of both houses developed the miserable jobbery embraced in the cumning changes of classification made in the leading schedules in the interest of protected monopolies. It showed that each schedule was made up by the men who were personally interested in making American consumers pay them high prices, and who sought to prohibit imports and curtail revenues in order to enable them to add the tariff tax to the pites of their home products. The revenues of the country and the interest of the great mass of consumers and taxpayers received no sort of consideration at their hands, and received even less from the countries on conference that finally fastened the miserable job upon the country.

The thing that is now the tariff law of the land has hardly as respectable a title as Hayes and Wheeler received from the Electoral Commission. It was the work of half a dozen men who disr garded the known and expressed will of both houses of Congress, and who violated the trust reposed in them, and under the party lash and the gag-law succeeded in folisting it upon the country. Of course they knew that the people were clamprous for the reduction of taxes, and that a surplus of over \$150,000,000 beyond what the dominant party dared to squander on star-rontes, supervisors and marshals of elections, custom-house and internal revenue has a party dared to squander on star-rontes, supervisors and marshals of elections, custom-house and internal revenue and the party dared to th

call the attention of the Senate to hereafter. ACTION OF THE CONFERENCE COMMITTEE. Senator Beck next reviews the proceedings in ooth branches of Congress on the Tariff bill. He is in error when he says:" The House, it will be remembered, had struggled long and labored hard to pelectits original internal revenue bill by extendng it over the tariff question as well, but had utterly tailed, and finally abandoned its tariff amendments, with many important schedules not

even considered." After reciting the resolutions adopted by the Senate and the House, respectively, for the guidance of the conferees appointed to consider the bill, Mr.

The Senator from Delaware (Mr. Bayard) and myself were appointed two of the five conferees on the part of the Senate. We met the House con-terces, and all matters pertaining to internal rev-ence were agreed to by all of us. When the tariff amendment of the Senate was reached, we called for the reading of the House resolution. It was read. We read to them the resolution of the Senate, and proposed at once to submit the question of the constitutional right of the Senate to propose the amendments it had to the House bill to our respective houses if the House conferces were unwilling to acknowledge our right to do so. They declined to take any action and declined to admit declined to take any action and declined to admit decined to take any action and declined to admit that our amendments were constitutional, or to say that they would advise the House that they wore. It became apparent at once that there could be no fair, full and free conference. Therefore the Senator from Delaware and myself, in accordance with the resolution of the Senate as we understood it, returned from the conference and reported to the Senate for its consideration the resolution of the House, stating the facts fully and fairly. No Democrat could be found who was willing to act as a conferee. All who gave reasons for declining asconferee. All who gave reasons for declining as-seried, as we had done, that there could be no fair seried, as we had done, that there could be no hang-conference with that resolution of the House hang-ing over us, and no man, not even Mr. Morrill or Mr. Sherman, asserted that there could be, or ven-tured to rell the Senate why they desired to con-tinue in conference with the House conferes in opposition to the will of the Senate as expressed in its resolution. Senator Garland, of Arkansas, promptly offered the following resolution and demanded im-mediate action on it, in order to settle the question: Resolved, That the conferees on the part of the Senatson House Bill No. 5,538 be, and they are hereby, instructed to with raw from the conference heretofore agreed to conching such bill.

It was evident that a large majority of the Senate It was evident that a large majority of the Senate stood ready to vote for that resolution—certainly the Democratic half of it was a unit in its favor—but Senator Althon, of lows, came to the rescue and saved the protection managers by objecting to the consideration of the resolution tillnext day. It was postponed, of course, under the rule of the Senate— which requires all resolutions, it objected to, to he over one day. The vote, however, could not be postponed longer than next morning after the close of regular morning business. Mr. Sherman and Mr. Morrill knew well what that vote would be. They Morrill knew well what that vote would be. They knew that the Senate would order them to withdraw from the conference, and that unless they could report in aivance of a vote, all their schemes for an increase of taxation to protect their friends would fail. They knew that the House would then demand the right to vote on the bill as it passed the senate, and that it would agree to it; so that whatever they did must be done before the resolution of Mr. Garland could be called up.

REPLIES TO SENATORS SHERMAN AND MORRILL. The record shows, Senator Beck says, that on the next day, before the morning hour had expired, the regular order of business was interracted by Senator Morrill, who obtained unamimons consent to have the report of the conference committee printed. Of course, he adds, "the conference report had been closed and signed before that time, and the Garland resolution was no longer applicable; the job was done; their work was before the Senate; there was no longer a conference from which the conferees could be instructed to

withdraw." Commenting upon Senator Sherman's statements

Senator Beck proceeds as follows: Senator Beck proceeds as follows:

Mr. Sherman tells the people in his interview how Mr. Morrill and Mr. Aldrich got in their work on woolien and cotton manufactures, and while, by the aid of Mr. Mahone and his allies, he overthrew in the iron and other schedules much of what the Senale and House had agreed on, he laments over his failure as to wool and other things. He has recently succeeded in having a demand made in the Republican platform of Ohio for a reopening of the tariff as to these matters, so that I hope we will not be demonred as revolutionists and disturbers of the business of the country if we then seek to not be denounced as revolutionsts and disturbers of the business of the country if we then seek to remove the taxes he imposed in the se-called conference against the knowa will of both the Senate and the House as expressed by their recorded votes on iron ore, seel rails, pottery, and many other things which I need not specify, as i exposed the outrages they had committed in their secret conclave, on the floor of the Senate. . Their report was only adopted by a majority of one—32 yeas, 31 mays; even Mr. Shorman could not dodge this vote; it was in fact adopted by a blunder, Senator Hampton, who opposed it, being paired with a Senator with also opposed it, lost his vote, If this pair had been, as he intended it to be, with Senator voting in favor of the report, it would have